

| 前回の復習 |
|--------------------|
| ■電波の性質 |
| ■ 望遠鏡の分解能 θ ~ λ/D |
| ■ 電波の観測量:フラックスと輝度 |
| ■ 輻射輸送の式 |
| ■ 黒体輻射 |
| ■ 輝度温度、VLBIの感度 |
| ■ 高輝度放射1:メーザー放射 |
| ■ 高輝度放射2:シンクロトロン放射 |
| ■ 干渉計の原理 |



干渉計の生みの親: Martin Ryle

1974年ノーベル賞

Marin Ryle (1918-84)
英国ケンブリッジ大学で
電波干渉計を開発

同時受賞はA. Hewish (パル サーの発見)



The Nobel Prize in Physics 1974

"for their pioneering research in radio astrophysics: Ryle for his observations and inventions, in particular of the aperture synthesis technique, and Hewish for his decisive role in the discovery of pulsars"



Sir Martin Ryle

1/2 of the prize

University of Cambridge Cambridge, United Kingdom

United Kingdom

b. 1918 d. 1984



Antony Hewish ① 1/2 of the prize United Kingdom

> University of Cambridge Cambridge, United Kingdom b. 1924





センチ波の干渉計

■ 系外銀河のHI観測などで活躍





























































































































Calabash Nebula OH231.8+4.2 Bipolar Nebular + AGB Star QX Pub



















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| | Apparen | tly-large | e BHs | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| source | M _{BH} /M _{sun} | Distance | Angular radius | |
| Sgr A* | 4 x 10^6 | 8 kpc | 10µas | |
| M87 | 3 ~ 6 x 10^9 | 15 Mpc | 4 ~ 7µas | |
| M104 | 1 x 10^9 | 10 Mpc | 2µas | - |
| Cen A | 5 x 10^7 | 4 Mpc | 0.25µas | - |
| Shadow dia For imaging | meter : 1~5 time g shadow, ~ 10μa | es Schwartshild as resolution is | radius required | |







